

fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or [combination of] ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic or curative effects claimed for it.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7464. Misbranding of corn sirup. U. S. * * * v. Foley Bros. Grocery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10756. I. S. No. 5694-r.)

On December 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Foley Bros. Grocery Co., a corporation, St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 28, 1918, from the State of Minnesota into the State of South Dakota, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "High Deliciously Flavored Standard Corn Syrup, 75% Corn Syrup, 25% Cane Refinery Syrup," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Total solids (refraction)-----	79.35
Sucrose (by copper)-----	4.0
Sucrose (Clerget)-----	4.7
Glucose-----	83.4
Glucose solids-----	71.72
Non-glucose solids-----	7.63
Refiner's sirup-----	10.2

Apparently the article consists of 90 per cent glucose and 10 per cent refiner's sirup.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement appearing on the label, to wit, "75% Corn Syrup, 25% Cane Refinery Syrup," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that each can contained not less than 25 per cent of cane sirup, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that each can contained not less than 25 per cent of cane sirup, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less proportion than 25 per cent thereof.

On January 7, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7465. Adulteration and misbranding of apple jelly, grape and apple jelly, elderberry and apple jelly, and raspberry and apple jelly. U. S. * * * v. Tart Products Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 10760. I. S. Nos. 15262-r, 15263-r, 15264-r, 15265-r.)

On September 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Tart Products Co., a corporation, doing business at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9, 1918, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Tart Brand Pure Jelly Apple," "Tart Brand Pure Jelly Grape and Apple," "Tart Brand Pure Jelly